



## THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY,

BY JOHN H. HOLLIDAY &amp; CO.,

THE NEWS BUILDING, NO. 10 W. Washington St.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.

As second-class matter.

TELEPHONE CALLS,  
Editorial Rooms, 473 | Business Office, 161.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1890.

The pneumonia is "gripping" its victims high and low on both sides of the sea. It cannot be too often repeated that great care of the health should be taken during this time. Fatal effects of the grippe can be warded off by care.

## The Failure of Hugo Gun.

The complete failure of the 110-ton guns that the English have so laboriously making for many months past to properly arm their gigantic armored vessels, will probably be accepted by the mass of old engineers as nothing more than might have been expected and counted on by many of them. So far the race in the construction of the modern navy has been run by the "Invincible" ship on the one side, and the "Inflexible" gun on the other. The contest has been fully stated often in the simple query, "can the ship-builder make a vessel that can't be sunk?" and the other form of it, "can the gun be made that can sink any vessel, whatever its form and power of resistance?" So each side has gone thickening armor and increasing the size of guns, till the "Bebow" comes out a mass of powerful and expensive construction with a draught of 16,000 tons, and on it to complete its terrible hostile power are all the 110-ton guns that can be used on one vessel. Seven of these monster weapons have been made, but none has been able to stand the test of a continuous series of discharges for an hour. Four are broken up and one on the "Bebow" turns out dangerous, leaving two to show for the enormous expense of making the "plant" for them and going through the policy of keeping it up. It has been an expensive experiment, though less an experiment among the big tow guns than some of the English naval engineers would have made in their opinions or reports.

The Agricultural Department asked the Congress to put a tariff of \$1 on raw silk, in order to encourage its cultivation in this country. The only cultivator of it so far is the Agricultural Department itself to the amount of about 20,000 pounds a year. There are 6,000,000 pounds imported. The proposition would collect \$6,000,000 on them. This would add \$6,000,000 to the cost of the manufacturer's raw material before he began to turn a wheel. That with the interest would be added to the cost of product. The Dry Goods Economists are in agreement at the proposition. What we want in this country is free not taxed raw material.

In THE last issue of Harper's Weekly appears a full page picture of the new building of the New York World. It rises prodigiously above all surroundings, and, in comparison with other buildings, appears to be something like a thousand feet high. It is certainly a magnificent looking building, as extraordinary in style and size as the paper which will make its home within its walls, and it seems strikingly suited to the purposes of a newspaper.

The News has repeatedly noticed the cogent in the reconstruction of our latter-day navies, but the improvements in the defensive armor and force of ships, and the increase in the size and speed and force of artillery, have gone on to end at least in a gun that can't be safely fired and an armor that makes a big ship helpless. And the natural turn in the naval scheme is back to something less cumbersome than a vessel that strongly resembles the whale in its power to strike a fearful blow when it can strike at all, but in the meanwhile can be hit and gashed and harassed by every little plunderer of the seas. So it is not at all clear that our naval authorities are not doing the best thing possible in starting our new navy with cruisers big enough for fighting or running, armored and armed to a measure of force that will make them formidable antagonists for even the "Bebows" of England. We have no vessels made or planned that can't be used in service respectively what are fairly enough called "good-all-round-ships." This is certainly a decided advantage over any good that could be got by attempting at the outset a rivalry against the 10,000-ton ships and 100-ton guns, as well as the English or German or Russian may have a "face up" of a few shots in some European or African complication, and end their services there for all time, while the American cruisers will be good at the beginning of a row, good all through, and just as good for another, if another comes the way.

## That's Right, Help Yourself.

Terre Haute Express.

The Express with pride pleads guilty to having been the first to publish the making free use of news matter found in the columns of "The Indianapolis News." By this means the Express is enabled to give the people in the Wahab Valley, the Indiana and Indiana news of the day before, and to give it "straight" and "correct," too. The Express gives the news of that which is of no news, and this is something that seems to be wholly beyond the comprehension of our Indianapolis contemporaries namesake here, as the latter apparently recognizes no distinction between taking news from a contemporary and giving due credit and using it as original.

## Style in Writing.

Mallock.

A man who writes proses and expects an audience of cultivated readers owes three things. First of all he should have some good something to say in short. Next he should say this something in good English, with a just sense of the value of the words he uses, but I do not think his duty ends there. He should in addition study the melody of his sentences. Not that his prose should be rhythmic like verse, but that it should have melody—it should be well balanced so that it should sing, harmoniously and not discordantly upon the memory.

## Good Books.

(Herman Demarest.)

In a community where roads are well kept, you will find a thriving people. That good roads add very much to the value of real estate around them, is not only a well-known fact, but one that the people who have never been on the search for a home or dwelling-place, but who have for ages considered as the chief test of the state of civilization in the community in which people and nations have existed.

## We Are Far From the Theory.

(White County Democrat.)

The true theory of government is to protect the weak. The practical result of the present system is to protect the strong. In all this there is reason for discontent, and this discontent should grow into reform of the evils complained of.

## Beginning Right.

(Time.)

Smith—No wonder Vanderbilt is rich. Brown—Why so? Because his very name got a capitalist in business." How? Didn't it begin with a V?"

## Monopoly is Going to Go.

(Doubtless.)

It is surely an opening of half-closed eyes on an important subject which is now warrented. The price notes to be issued in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of silver is above 37½ grains pure, or a dollar. Then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cease to receive deposits. The object of this is to prevent our market from becoming a dumping ground for Europe's silver. The notes issued for silver are receivable for public debts and may be paid for bank reserves, and are redeemable in silver bullion at the market price when offered for redemption, in or gold, or at the holder's option in silver dollars of 42½ grains. The limit of the free deposit of silver is exchange for notes, is when the market price of



